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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE.
To whom liberal advantages will be given. Orders for the PACIFIC NEWS will be duly attended to, if addressed to our post paid, enclosing the cash.
The WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS will be re-commenced as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. A STRAIGHT EDITION will be issued semi-monthly, on the sailing of each Mail Steamer.

Mr. F. L. FOLGER, type-founder, from New York, will confer a favor by calling on the editor of the Pacific News to-day, or sending his address to the office.

Contests for Seats in the Legislature.

The *Courier*, yesterday morning, mentioned several instances in which seats in the Legislature will be contested by gentlemen who happened to run in opposition to those to whom the certificates of election were given by the authority named in the election law. The most ridiculous of the cases referred to, is that of Capt. STOUT, who it is seriously announced, will contest the election of Capt. A. W. ADAMS, the Senator elect from the 15th District, composed of the counties of Butte and Shasta. In making the announcement, the editor of the *Courier* considers the claim of Capt. Stout "to the return, as unquestionable."

The pretext upon which the claim to a seat is based, is the assertion that Capt. ADAMS is ineligible by reason of the fact that he has not been a resident of the district for the length of time prescribed by the 5th section of article 4th of the Constitution—six months previous to his election. This assumption not only has no foundation in fact, but is extremely ridiculous, and coming from the source it does, savors more of a desire to produce such a result to gratify personal ends, than because justice demands it. The people of the district named, certainly knew Capt. ADAMS well enough to elect him by a good round majority, and not a single one of them have expressed a murmur at the result. Besides, he has resided in the district the full time contemplated by the Constitution, and the efforts to prevent a recognition of his right to a seat in the Senate, will only result to the discredit of those who are building up a man of straw to frighten and annoy.

The law requires that in cases of disputed seats, notice of a design to contest the legality of the canvass, shall be given to the holder of the certificate from the proper officer, within ten days after such election. But in the case of Mr. Stout, he has not only not complied with the law, but even to this day has served no notice upon Capt. ADAMS, but has been taking depositions and testimony privately, giving no intimation of such procedure to the party who will be required to answer such depositions by rebutting proofs! Such, too, are the facts in relation to the seat of Mr. SANDERS, member of Assembly from Butte county. A more ridiculous assumption on the part of a Whig mouth-piece has never been put forth: an assumption, however, which may perhaps be deemed excusable in view of the end to be gained—the gratification of ambition in case the Whigs should thereby secure a sufficient majority to elect a United States Senator.

Government Officers and State Legislators.

In disposing of its official favors hereabouts, the National Administration made selection of some three or four individuals who were honored at the recent State election with seats in the Legislature of California. The question now becomes a serious one, what are they to do in the premises? Some of them have not received their commissions, but those who have cannot go to San Jose, with "the documents" in their pockets, and take a seat in the Legislature, for the very good reason that it is utterly and entirely opposed by the spirit and letter of our State Constitution.

The Legislature assembled on Monday, and we shall be surprised if those gentlemen who have accepted their appointments, are permitted to take their seats without an investigation by their peers. Of course there was no design on the part of the administration to bribe these gentlemen. Their election here could not have been known at Washington. It is simply the force of circumstances that has placed them in the position in which they find themselves. We would therefore call the attention of the Legislature to the following section of Article 4th of the Constitution:

Sec. 21. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under this State. Provided, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or local officers and Post-masters whose compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed ineligible.

A SPRIG OF NOBILITY ARRESTED.—On New Year's afternoon, William Elliott, a deserter from H. B. M. frigate *Inconstant*, who alleges that he is related to the family of Lords John Russell and Minto, was arrested on a charge of stealing a horse, and \$100 in money, from a chest at Smith's Ranch, near the Mission of San Jose. He was lodged in the lock-up at the Pueblo. He was a young man of much intelligence, and seemed to have been led into his sad course by the practice of intemperance.

A FINE SPECIMEN.—We were yesterday presented by Mr. H. N. KENDIG, Esq., the efficient Recorder and Postmaster of Napa, with a beautiful specimen of gold, slightly mixed with crystallized quartz. If it were not for the fact that Mr. K. cannot be spared very well from his official duties at Napa, we would nominate him for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate!

THE SARAH SANDS.—The accommodations of this vessel are unsurpassed by any on the Pacific, and as she sails on the 10th, passengers will be ensured a pleasant trip by securing tickets. She will connect with the *Cherokee* for New York, and the *Philadelphia* for New Orleans.

Winter in California—Vegetable Gardening, etc.

If it could ever be said with truth, "Now is the winter, &c., made glorious summer," it would have been during the superb weather of the past week. And, indeed, unless California has been greatly belied by nearly all who have spoken and written of its climate for the last fifty years, most of the winter season has been like this, during that time. "Green peas in February," said Messrs. Rose & Reynolds, to us last winter, "has been our usual dish on the Yuba," and the warm sun and smiling gardens of all the valleys in this State, at the present moment, do not incline us to disbelieve their statement.

Coming, as a large portion of those now in this country have done, not only from a more northern clime, but from the shores of a colder ocean than this, we do not so well appreciate the proper advantages of this climate, as others might do. "All eastern coasts are ten degrees colder than western, in similar latitudes," says the physical geographer; and experience fully verifies this theory. The exception to the remark of Col. Fremont—"and with the climate of Italy"—as last winter proved, has done more to injure the reputation of California in certain minds, in this regard, than years of delightful experience of its truthfulness can ever undo. A year since, and every immigrant who had come over the plains was loud in berating Fremont, and Farnham, and Bryant, and every one else who then or previously presumed to speak in any other than execrable terms of California. The fields of Tartarus could not wear an aspect of gloom more profound, or have been clothed with a horror more purely imaginary, than to their minds, was this fairest of lands. Like so many that seemed totally to have forgotten the philosophy which Longfellow has so admirably interwoven into his most beautiful poem of the "Rainy Day,"

"Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary."

And that
"Above the clouds the sun's still shining,"
California, in future, like every body and every thing beside, will stand upon its own merits. The wreck of fortune which fancy men and adventurers may have met with here, will not affect it. And she will love her adopted sons and daughters, too; those who have sought her with a pure and honest purpose of heart, to make here a home and not a fortune, and not afterwards turn away from her in despite.

The growth of vegetables for market, and the springing of the grass and flowers at Christmas, as is seen here, is well calculated to astonish the beholder who comes hither from the "cold northern land." All along the valleys and larger bottoms of this State, at the Mission Dolores, the Laguna, in the Santa Clara, Sacramento, and San Joaquin valleys, at Sonoma, and San Juan, and Monterey, and to the distant South, the prospects of the seed-sower could not be more favorable than at present. Sufficient rains have already fallen to ensure a crop, and exhibit the truth of the promise that "seed-time and harvest shall not fail." The green hills of this vicinity, so lately so bare and barren, show that the "scent of water" has been upon them, and that the time when "the voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land," is now near.

With the immense resources of agriculture, commerce, and mines, at command—three great sources of wealth—and the active and busy population now here, and disposed to enter upon each of these departments with energy, which knows no such word as *futility*, and with a people, too, who are looking after permanent, and not merely temporary interests, we may hope that even "the beginning of the end" has not yet been seen in our young and flourishing State.

SLAVE CASE.—Considerable excitement was created on Wednesday last, by the attempt of a slave-holder to carry his slave "Sam," from free California to New Orleans, against his will. The slave was put on board of the steamer "Columbus" at an early hour of the day, but before the steamer left, he managed to escape to "parts unknown." Just previous to the departure of the *Columbus*, Constable ELLEARD appeared on board with a writ of *habeas corpus*, which had been obtained in behalf of the slave, by some friends, who were unaware of his escape, and the steamer was searched in vain for him. So we have some of the "slave excitement" here, as well as they in the other States.

MASONIC LODGE AT NAPA.—The Grand Master of the State, J. D. STEVENSON, Esq., yesterday granted a dispensation for a Lodge of Free Masons, to be located at Napa, to be called "Yount Lodge." The following brothers were appointed Officers of the Lodge: Wm. D. DEERING, Master; J. M. SMALL, Senior Warden; M. T. McCLELLAN, Junior Warden.

KNICKERBOCKER ASSOCIATION.—The New Yorkers are moving in the matter of the formation of a Society to be called the "Knickerbocker Association," with the same objects as the New England Society. On Monday evening next, a meeting will be held at Brown's Bank Exchange, for the purpose of perfecting an organization. All New Yorkers are invited to be present.

RESIGNATION.—We understand that CALHOUN BENHAM, Esq., has sent to the Governor his resignation as District Attorney of San Francisco.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—Governor BURNETT has appointed TOB ROBINSON, Esq., Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, in place of Judge THOMAS.

A NUISANCE.—A correspondent complains of an extremely offensive nuisance in Kearny near Pacific street. It should be abated.

ACCIDENT.—A lad named HENRY BROOKS had his hand badly shattered by the explosion of a pistol on New Year's day.

San Jose Correspondence.

CITY HOTEL, SAN JOSE, JAN. 1, 1881.
Editors of the Pacific News:
New Year's eve has passed off gayly, and as I write (half-past 1 o'clock A. M.) the dulcet notes of flute and clarinet are urging the merry troupes of fair women and brave men "on with the dance." The mutual salutations of the first hour of the year is over, and the disposition "continues firm," as a commercial quotation would give it, not to "go home till morning."

This house has recently passed into new hands, and has been considerably enlarged and otherwise improved, so as to be now one of the finest hotels to be met with in the State out of San Francisco. Quite a party of the elite of the city met here the past evening to celebrate the departure of the old year and the advent of the new year. No company of ladies which we have seen in this country could surpass in beauty those who have been gathered here on this occasion. To say that the best of spirits animated the guests and pervaded the hearts of all present, would be to state the plain truth in the simplest language possible. And it might also be added, with equal truth, that on any occasion San Jose can array a far more agreeable and beautiful crowd of ladies, than any other spot with triple the population in any other part of California. Families coming in constantly are adding to the force and brilliancy of society in this valley.

As yet but few members of the Legislature have arrived. I notice as additional to those previously named, Col. Kendrick, of El Dorado County, and McCandless of Shasta. Col. Bigler is absent at San Francisco, whither some of the assemblymen of this district have gone on a flying visit.

Col. Johnson, Indian Agent, and Gilbert S. Savage, just from the Mariposa, are also here, of whom I have gathered many interesting particulars respecting the present alarm of difficulties with the Indians in that quarter, all of which I will forward to you at the earliest moment. C. M. B.

Furious Riding and Driving.

Below will be found a city ordinance passed June 17th, 1850, "to prevent running horses in the public streets," which we quote for the special benefit of those who have not already been practically convinced by the Recorder of the existence of such a law, and who are disposed to make a race course of our streets, and ride or drive pell mell over those who are not active enough to get out of the way of a "fast man" with a "fast nag." We hope our police will be vigilant in arresting all such offenders, and from what we have seen of the Recorder's disposal of such cases, we are confident the full extent of the fine which the law allows, will be meted out to them:

"THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS: That no person or persons shall be allowed to race, ride or drive, at such speed, on any of the public ways, within the limits of this city, as to endanger or hazard the life or limbs of any person, under penalty of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the Recorder."

GOSAMER.—During the present beautiful weather, there may be seen, floating everywhere in the slanting rays of the afternoon sunbeams, and attached to every shapeless root, unsightly flower stalk, and tiny blade of grass, delicate threads spun by the gossamer insect, and encircling in their meshes the entire surface of the hills and plains, as in a vast network of silver, woven by the hands of the fairies. We have never observed the gossamer spider, which is very little larger than a mustard seed, and of a jet black, except during the prevalence of weather like that of the past week. They may be seen in immense numbers now. Where they keep themselves the rest of the year is a nut we leave to the naturalists.

THE AGRICULTURE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—A great deal has been said and written upon the agricultural resources of California and Oregon, but not a word too much, and we shall feel under great obligations to any of our correspondents, for an article, showing the amount of land available for farming purposes, in California, as well as Oregon. The formation of an Agricultural Society, by some of our public spirited citizens, would have a tendency to foster that branch of our national wealth, and add much to the future prosperity of the State. Who will start it?

ANOTHER LOTTERY.—Our jewelers are determined that every body shall be provided with watches, chains, rings, pins, &c., at a low price. Messrs. STEEDMAN & WHITE, in Clay street, between Montgomery and Commercial, are advertising a drawing on the 10th inst., which presents great attractions. There will be 1214 prizes, and only 2600 tickets, the last prize being the most beautiful specimen of gold, mixed with crystallized quartz, we have ever seen in California. It weighs between two and three hundred dollars. The fortunate holder of the last drawn number will indeed secure a prize.

PUFFING.—We are, just at this present writing, quietly puffing one of a bundle of prime cigars, sent us by Mr. A. C. TRUCE, the efficient proprietor of the Rochester House, Sacramento street. If his bill of fare is as acceptable as his cigars, his boarders will have no reason to complain.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The Hartford, plying between this city and Sacramento, yesterday hoisted the flag of "opposition," and took up a large number of passengers, at the low price of one dollar. The San Joaquin, also, is taking them to Stockton at the same price.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn from the States papers that Gouverneur A. Ferris, formerly a conductor on the Harlem Railroad, has been appointed Mail Agent between New York and San Francisco.

The Address to the Society of Pioneers.

The following is the Address delivered by Capt. FRISBIE, before the Society of California Pioneers, on New Year's Day:

Gentlemen of the Society of Pioneers.—Relying upon the partiality of that friendship which induced you to select me as your Orator, I will not trouble you with an apology for the sparseness of material, or rudeness of speech, consequent upon my want of preparation. I am not here to address strangers: ours is a meeting of brothers. We are here to celebrate the anniversary of our Society—to commemorate what we have done, and to contemplate the fruits of our labors.

Since we last met several worthy members of our Society have passed to the unseen eternity, teaching us by mournful example what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue. Bright may bloom the wild flowers that returning spring shall scatter on their graves, and typical may they be of the bloom and beauty of that immortal youth which, beyond the grave, awaits the spirits of the "just men made perfect." But from this gloomy reflection we are authorized to turn to a more pleasing topic, for if man's life is bounded by a span and environed by difficulties and sorrows, yet in his pathway flowers will spring around his feet and noble objects invite him to a generous emulation.

How far we have been inspired by a noble ambition, and what results have followed our exertions, make the theme of our present discourse. And this, not what we have done for ourselves individually, but what we have done for the great cause of humanity.

Have we impeded or have we rolled on the wheels of human progress? There lies a deep wisdom in almost every myth of antiquity, pleading the ignorance by the vesture they wear, and instructing the wise by the truth they veil, and deepest in import is the fabled riddle of the sphinx forever propounding to the traveller the problem of human life. It is a question that man must answer truly, or he must die; and many a proud heart has perished in its efforts to answer this ever-returning riddle. You, my brothers, have done more than any equal number of men ever did before to work out to its glorious consummation this mighty problem of humanity. When the most of us arrived here there were but some twenty houses in this pueblo, since then only three summers have come and gone. Now look around you: we are in a mighty city. The banners and flags of a hundred nations stream from the masts heads of the shipping in our port. The nether land, whose wealth has been sung of poets, poets here their treasures, and great as they are, making but a faint gleam in the radiant light of commerce that is ours. Our agricultural districts are more fertile than the deltas of Egypt. Here, every little rivulet is a Paeonius; here learning has come with her garnered treasures, and Genius, glitters in her God-given genius. And above wealth, and learning, and genius, here the daughters of refinement and purity have gathered in the pride of womanhood; and above all these, a yet more lustrous glory it is, that in the meeting of every civilized nation under the sun, all glories and narrow-mindedness has been lost and forgotten; and here the great human soul bathes in the undimmed effulgence of intellectual, political and moral freedom.

That this mighty change has happened, Pioneers of California, is yours: and each member of this Society, looking at this wonderful achievement, can say in soberness and truth—"this is part of my work."

It is a fact that no one can escape the notice of any student of history, that great actions and events have never been isolated and detached, but that wherever a monument to progress has been erected, its foundations have been laid by preceding generations, who had worked on in ignorance of the task they were performing, enforcing the great truth that there is a Providence that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may. For three thousand years, while primal silence brooded over the world of the Pacific, the heads and hearts of men were busy in gathering and arranging the materials for the splendid consummation that inevitably must follow the work we are commemorating. If we look for the beginning, we must go back far into the olden time, when the lights of history flickered dimly through the clouds of fables. There is a country, by no means favored by nature, the land of Greece, called Hellas, and by the Romans, Grecia, whose nomenclature we have followed, where the human soul first decided its dignity, and began that struggle for progress whose consummation is to be the ultimate answer to the mystic riddle of the sphinx.

Nearly three thousand years ago, human liberty, which is but another name for the veracity of the human soul, made her appearance in the city of the violet crown; this radiant star shone forth, bright in the effulgence of her native skies, quickened the mind and fired the heart of antique Greece, the sciences waited on her youth, and the muses rocked her cradle. Priest and prophet gathered around her baptismal font, and for her first name among men, called her Democracy; and using this word in its ancient, and not its present party meaning. Here was the corner stone of that great temple of human rights and human progress, whose glories glitter now flung from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the mingled glories of freedom and philosophy.

It is fabled of Hermitas, a Grecian Prophet that his spirit often left his body for a time to wander over the earth, imparting wisdom and whispering prophecies. His wife knowing this, took advantage of the absence of his spirit, to destroy his body, on the funeral pile. Borrowing an illustration from this story, we may say that the body of Greece has been destroyed, her temples have been profaned, and her civil and degraded; but, her spirit still roams over the world, waking bright prophecies of the future, and encouraging and consoling in the present. Night followed the revolutions of the Middle Ages, but, through the dark passages of those evil years, the Roman Catholic Church still bore the torches of ancient science, and in a better day delivered over the priceless treasures. Our Anglo-Saxon liberty was the legitimate offspring of this ancient spirit; and yet, too, was rather the gift of heaven than the work of man. The history of the human race is one at which philosophy wonders, and humanity shudders. Our first distinct view of Profane History begins where a Ninus or a Semiramis revealed themselves in the funeral pyre of nations. There are monuments of art so old that the name of the people who erected them have passed even from the mystic province of conjecture. Every other art and science was ahead of the one great science of good government. Architecture had erected her eternal monuments, before the idea of her written constitution had entered into the conception of man. But Greece had set mankind to thinking; the pronouncement spark was communicated, and although quenched for a time, the blaze of science and liberty were inextinguishable. I am a believer in the predestinated elevation and dignity of the human race, and that, we are the chosen instruments, in the hands of Providence for its accomplishment; and our history shows that to the American People has been committed the keeping of the torch of the political covenant. Time would fail to trace the progress of our institutions, but the results can be seen by the glories of antiquity with the glory of modern days. Take one example. Turn to the pyramidal splendor of Sesostris, that wonder of Egyptian art, rearing its lofty head above the hot and pestilential sirocco, bearing the inscription of death on its front, and holding the corruption of death within its chambers; then turn to the simple tomb of our own Washington, made more beautiful by the waves of his own Potomac, the inscription over which was the rainbow of glory painted in the tears of his country's sorrow, when the father of his God, contrast these and we have typed what fame was in the day of Sesostris and what fame is in the land of Washington. But after the perfection of

our institutions, geographical position was required. The vestal flames from our altar had been borne across the Atlantic. Reformed England, emancipated Ireland, and redeemed France, tell of our influence; but still more than half the world lay far removed from our political commercial influence. Pioneers, in your stout hearts the great future shadowed its secrets and its wonders. You bore the flag and institutions of Washington here, where the waves came unbroken from the cradle of civilization, and where centuries of despotism have marred, by the cruelty of man, the rich bounties that heaven lavished on the Western shore of the Pacific. Behold the fruits of your enterprise! The world now meets on this mighty bay—hemispheres find their common Bazaar on our shores. It is an exchanging point of all mankind, where not only wares and merchandise—whose value can be told in money, shall be bartered, but where the priceless gems of moral and political truths will be forever given and received. What the end shall be, no man can say. That mankind are to be made wiser and better, we can easily perceive; and turning away from the world-wide influence California is to exert, to the more narrow limits of our own beloved country, we can easily perceive how inestimably valuable is this great acquisition. From the character of our population, made up from every other State and nation, no extreme or fanatical sentiment can prevail. The Pilgrim, the Cavalier and the Huguenot are here made friends and neighbors. We are to become a great balance wheel in the machinery of our government; and here we are peculiarly taught by contrast with other people the advantages of our institutions. If the hopes of our Revolutionary patriots are to be blasted, I believe the last stand for Liberty will be made here. It is said of some animals that when killed, the heart is the last portion to be still by death; profiting by this figure, I believe that our glorious Union is destroyed, that the last palpitation of American freedom will beat in the great heart of California; and that if night is to descend in its darkness on the cause of human liberty, that our own glorious constellation, like other stars, will be lost in the West; and that their expiring flash will tint the spray and gild the waves of the Pacific.

Our New York Correspondence.

New York, Nov. 13, 1880.

The news from Europe yesterday, by the steamer Atlantic, has had no effect upon our markets. The Cambria has been eleven days out from Liverpool, and is now due at Halifax. As our merchants preferred to export specie in payment of their foreign debts, rather than pay the price asked for sterling bills, London bills have fallen to 10 per cent premium. However, I shall not be surprised at a rise, as there is a great drain upon this market for bullion demanded in other sections. Large amounts of specie are on their way to New Orleans, probably to serve as the basis of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, or the new line of steamers which are to be built to run between New Orleans and New York once a week. Last Friday the senior member of the great firm of Corcoran & Riggs, applied to Stimson & Company's New York and New Orleans Express, to convey one million dollars in specie from this city to the former place. There is every indication of a rapid growth for New Orleans, and I regard real estate property in that quarter as worth at least 25 per cent. more than last summer.

The Whigs of this city are greatly astonished at the Free Soil and Democratic triumph in Massachusetts.

The steamer Empire City sailed for Chagres this afternoon, taking a large number of passengers and an immense amount of freight. Adams & Co.'s Express have four tons of stationery in charge, by this steamer, for the Government offices in California. Freight to San Francisco by safe and fast express, costs 60 cents per pound; letters are 37 cents, daguerotypes \$3.00, a package the size of your hat \$20.00. All freight should be packed water-tight.

Jenny Lind will give an afternoon concert to-day, to the county folk, at Tripler Hall. Next week she will go to Philadelphia. She will be in Washington at the opening of Congress.

JENNY LIND THEATRE.—The popularity of this place of amusement seems to be on the wane. We regret this, because of the fact that there are some really deserving performers upon the stage. Some of Mr. STARK's representations are as fine as any we have ever seen upon the boards. He is not only a man of talent, but a gentleman. Mr. and Mrs. HAMBLETON, and Mrs. MANSFIELD, also, in their peculiar line of characters, are exceedingly popular. Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. GORDON, also perform well. There are also two or three others of the company, both male and female, who, with more experience, may make good performers.

ANOTHER FORTUNE FOR ALL.—Messrs. TUCKER & REEVES, whose lottery drawings have gone off with so much satisfaction heretofore, are making arrangements for a third, excellent those which have already been drawn. The total value of the prizes will be some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, with several hundred prizes, some of them of the most attractive native specimens, watches, jewelry, &c. Look out for the grand schedule in a few days.

FOR UMPQUA.—The valley of the Umpqua river is attracting much attention, and every vessel bound thitherward takes a full load of passengers. On the 10th inst., the *Salvadora* will be despatched to Umpqua, and as she has superior accommodations, will no doubt be filled with passengers and freight. The advertisement announcing her departure requested to call attention to the fact that Mrs. Burrell, the life of the stage at the Dramatic Museum, takes a benefit on Monday evening. She is an industrious and deserving actress, and we trust an appreciation of her talents will be manifested in a substantial way.

A CALIFORNIAN RETURNED TO CONGRESS.—Rodman M. Price, late of California, has been elected to the House of Representatives of the United States from the fifth district of New Jersey.

CONCERT ON SUNDAY.—A concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given at the California Exchange, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

News from the San Joaquin Valley.

A man whose name is unknown, was lost overboard from the steamer Sutter on her trip up to Stockton, on the 30th ult.

The *Times* mentions a beautiful specimen weighing \$400, and which was almost entirely pure gold. It was taken from the Mariopos.

Sheriff Ashe, of Stockton, narrowly escaped being stabbed by a Mexican he was attempting to arrest, a few days since.

The *Journal* discusses the question of the claims of W. D. Fair, Esq., to the seat in the State Senate, for which T. B. Van Buren, Esq., has the certificate. The Judges of the election have been making affidavits in regard to the canvass and poll list, which will be submitted to the Legislature. The friends of Mr. Fair are making a strong effort to secure him a seat in the Senate.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—We learn by a gentleman down from Burn's Diggings, that previous to his leaving there, letters had been received at that point from Col. Johnson and Mr. Savage, warning the inhabitants to keep on the alert, and prepared for an attack, for that no doubt a hostile party of Indians were organizing above, would pay them a visit. [Journal.]

The *Times* gives an account of the accidental shooting of a young man named Isaac N. Browning, at Stockton, on the 29th ult. He was showing a revolver to a friend, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the right lobe of the lungs, inflicting a wound from which he died within about an hour. The deceased often spoke of his mother, who, he said, resided at No. 3, King street, London.

THE GARDE MOBILE VERSUS THE ANGLO SAXON.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that some 200 of the Garde Mobile passed through this city a short time since on their way to the digging on the Moquelumne. Being armed to the teeth, they would have thought, as they filed through the town, that they were about to get up a little revolution. They settled on a flat, and believed that this flat contained some rich diggings, and four Americans and four Englishmen determined to participate in the harvest. Accordingly, they settled down on some ground that was unoccupied and commenced working; but seventeen of the flower of the grand national rush, the Assyrians, down upon them, when a fight ensued, a mere fist-fuss—in which the Anglo-Saxon was victorious. [Times.]

MURDER.—The body of a man who was horribly mutilated, was found on Sunday, on the Calaveras road. On Monday night a teamster was arrested in Stockton, who, it is supposed, was implicated in the transaction. [Id.]

State Finances.

Our State is indebted, it is believed, somewhat near \$500,000, and to meet this liability, recourse has been had to the issue of Scrip in the payment of just demands against its treasury, while the Legislature is restricted in regard to contracting loans. Without inquiring into the question of past economy, or the want of it, the fact exists, that a heavy debt has accumulated, and must in good faith be met by provision for its liquidation.

Large expenditures must be made, every year, for objects of necessity, growing out of the administration of the State laws, and indispensable to their execution. Furthermore, the principal cities, prosperous in their business relations beyond parallel, are nevertheless deeply involved, may, heavily oppressed with debt, growing out of indispensable improvements, in usefulness and magnitude, only to be properly appreciated by those who have personally seen and been astonished by them.

Much has been said and written relative to the burdens imposed, not only upon the State, but the cities, in the rapid and unprecedented advance made towards Americanizing this young State of the Republic, and the claim has been, and is still justly urged, that the "Military Contribution Fund," established, should be refunded to the State. This claim is right and proper, and it is believed will not be denied, or by factious opposition from any quarter, be procrastinated by our National Legislature. It is not only just and proper, but should be vigorously prosecuted before Congress by our Senators and Representatives—yet it is only one item in the resources of the State. To sustain her credit, and induce emigration, by keeping down taxation, other resources of greater magnitude and permanent yield must be referred to, which, if properly managed, will produce results sufficient to meet, not only an economical administration of the State government, but enable it to afford aid, if not entire relief, to the cities now so deeply involved in debt.

The near approach of the meeting of the Legislature, suggests this as an appropriate time for considering more especially the subject embraced by the caption of this article. The internal resources of this State, with proper economy and judicious management, may be made to meet, not only all demands upon its treasury, but, it is believed, may possibly enable her to aid the cities, by temporary loans. These resources, other than by direct taxation, are principally in the lands to which she is entitled, and which may be made available at an early period by proper action in regard thereto. The amount that may be realized from the latter source alone, can, by legislation on the subject, confessedly a little in advance of the action of the general government, be made to yield millions of dollars to the State, and give it an impetus which will mark its future progress as, beyond peradventure, eminently successful.

Record of City Courts.

SUPREME COURT.—Present, Hon. H. A. Lyons and N. Bennett, Associate Justices. Ex-parte, Ives Hervie, who files his petition and affidavit, setting forth that he was illegally detained in custody of the marshal of the city. Ordered that a writ of habeas corpus issue to said marshal, commanding him to have the body of said Ives Hervie before the Justices of Supreme Court at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Present, Chief Justice Murray, Associate Justices Shattuck and Smith. C. W. Reddin, B. F. Hunt, James Hardin, and Gunter Everson, vs. Samuel Gamage. Judgment by consent for \$748.50, with interest at ten per cent per annum from Jan. 1, 1881, until paid. C. E. Mount for plaintiff. James C. Holmes vs. William H. Crowell, Thos. McDowell, Edward W. Crowell, and Edgar A. Poole. Judgment by default. James C. Holmes for plaintiff.

Gray and Rastetter vs. J. W. Finley, et al. Final judgment entered. Rabe for plaintiff. Francis Headen vs. James S. Gray, et al. C. Gray, and G. C. McKickle. Final judgments entered against defendants for the sum of \$2,434.30. W. B. M. Howard, for plaintiff.

Recorder's Court.—Hon. F. Tilford presiding. Disturbance of the Peace—James Derring, struck from the docket. Thomas Sandford, \$50 fine and ten days' imprisonment.

Larceny—Patrick Murphy, held under advisement. Jeremiah Rainey, examination postponed. Jose Maria Martinez, bound over to Court of Sessions in the sum of \$200. Nuisance—Rachel Jacks, fined \$50. Francisco Pressart, for offering putrid meat for sale, was fined \$100.

LEGAL NOTICE

CITY OF SANTA CLARA: The People of California to Isidora de la Torre of Ma

Andreas Forbes, William Barron, and Judge
of the Tepic, Mexico:
of the Hon. John H. Wilson, Judge
of the Hon. Santa Clara, Judge
On October 18, 1850, You are hereby summoned to
before said court on the Fourth Monday of
-D. 1851, to answer the complaint of E
and; Plie Pliego de Loretto Berreyesa,
and; B. Bjoques, of S. Berreyesa, S. Berreyesa,
F. Berreyesa, Fer. Berreyesa, M. Berreyesa,
husband; J. Fernandez, of W. R. Bashash,
and; J. C. Stewart, against yourselves and Jo
Robert Wilkeshaw, and John Parrott, the
Office of said court at San Jose, on the 5th
of said court, to recover
of a certain
de la Canada de los Capitanillas, a
and bounded and described as follows:
portion of said rancho lying between
the Rancho de San Juan, the Rancho de
Cerro de los Alamos, with a tract lying
said range, of half a mile in width, and
said range, and land, and more specially the

and appraisement of said lands, lawfully retained possession thereof since the survey, 1845. Wherefore they pray to be paid from the same, and to recover from you one thousand dollars, and costs of suit, by way of satisfaction of said judgment, on the 2d day of February, 1845; and all other damages sustained by them, and all other thousands of dollars for the trespass committed by you committed thereon. And you answer, unless you appear and answer said complaint, to place matters in issue between you and the plaintiff, as decreed entered accordingly.

Under my hand and private seal, three days of office yet provided at this office, I do hereby certify the foregoing facts, on the 1st day of October, 1850. H. C. MALONE,
Clerk & Justice, for plaintiffs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

COUNTY OF GULF, WHEREAS JOHN B. SANBORN, "The People of the State of California," vs. JOHN B. SANBORN, Defendant, has heretofore obtained judgment against him, on the 1st day of October, A.D. 1850, judgment final in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in favor of Harriet Spole, wife of John B. Sanborn, for the sum of five hundred dollars and ninety-two cents, with

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1868, A. D. 1830, in the case of *Goodrich vs. Robert H. Collyer*, wherein a judgment was rendered for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the further sum of seventeen hundred and thirty dollars, in the sum of which said execution was levied on the premises of said Robert H. Collyer, on and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of said Robert H. Collyer, in and to said certain house and lot in the city of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and in and to the said premises being situated in the city of Philadelphia, on the south side of Clay street, between Montgomery streets, and being part of lot No. 1, of the 11th ward, survey No. 1, on and on THIRSDAY, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1830, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, at the Court House, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, in and to the said premises, described premises, the higher of the two following bids, to-wit:

JOHN C. HAYES
 By Jno. S. POWERS

21 Sts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED BY THE SUPERIOR COURT, within and for the City of Philadelphia, in and to the said premises,

County of San Francisco and State of California, and dated December 28th, A. D. 1890, in and to the effect that the said judgment was rendered in favor of the said defendant in the sum of three hundred and two (\$302) dollars and thirty 50/100 cents, actually accrued, and that the said defendant was ordered to pay to me directed and levied on the said William T. Middleton and de Foley, of, in, and to that certain building situated on the west side of Portsmouth Square, and in the city and county of San Francisco, and south of Washington street, known as the "Inter-Oceanic Building," a certain building erected, now known as the "Inter-Oceanic Building," on the 20th day of January next, A. D. 1891, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, in front of the said building, in said county, in and to the effect that the said defendant was ordered to pay to me directed and levied on the said William T. Middleton and de Foley, of, in, and to that certain building situated on the west side of Portsmouth Square, and in the city and county of San Francisco, Dec. 28, 1890.

JOHN C. HAYES,
Deputy Sheriff.

30 Cents

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued by the Superior Court within and for the County of San Francisco, in and to the effect that the said William T. Middleton and de Foley, of, in, and to that certain building situated on the west side of Portsmouth Square, and in the city and county of San Francisco, Dec. 28, 1890.

[illegible]

Santa Cruz, with the necessary vouchers
months from this date; in default thereof
incurred forever. Those indebted to said estate
to make immediate payment to
C. F. SEVENSON.
JOSEPH L. MAYOR,
Santa Cruz, county of Santa Cruz, Cal, Nov

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2, 1960.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Joseph H. ... of San Francisco, in the

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same to the under-

make immediate payment to
JOSEPH S. WALLIS, Executor,
Montgomery House, Montgomery street.

IN JUSTICE'S COURT.
DEFORE Brown, George W. Bushnell vs. M. Expert,

Complaints in these two causes were filed in my office, San Francisco, California, by said Buehnell and White re-

May last, with said Bushnell and White. Respectfully, have been issued by me, returnable the 22d of August, 1850. August 16th. aforesaid. said bark, tackle, &c. was levied

STATE WARRANTS.

Inquire at the Pacific News office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued

wherein a judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of eleven thousand and two hundred and fifty dollars, actually assessed, to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff.

at certain water lot of land and the improve
situate in the city of San Francisco, and
the north east corner of the same belong

ence south on said Battery street seventy
ft parallel with Jackson street one hundred
ft parallel with Battery street seventy fo

and day, in front of the court house door, in San Francisco, I shall sell all the above interests to the highest bidder, for cash.

Dec 29, 1890.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Santa Cruz, with the necessary vouchers
months from this date; in default thereof

42law 1m* JOSHUA L. MAYOR,
Santa Cruz, county of Santa Cruz, Cal, Nov

A black and white photograph showing a ship on the horizon. The ship is a small, dark silhouette against a lighter, hazy background. The horizon line is straight and divides the image into two parts. The sky above the horizon is light and featureless. The water below the horizon is dark and also featureless. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast quality typical of older film photography.